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## Creation and Essence of Social State Concepts in World Countries

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### ANNOTATION

In this article, the social state, its functions, the interpretation of the concept of the social state in the countries of the world and the creation of concepts, as well as its essence, are covered in detail. The article also describes the reforms implemented within the framework of the created concepts.

**KEYWORDS:** welfare state, welfare state, Sozialstaat, "protecting state", "house of the people", Thomas More, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Franklin Roosevelt, Lloyd George, Keynesian model.

### Introduction

In the countries of the world, several concepts have been developed regarding the construction of a social state and its principles. Before talking about these concepts, let's talk about the concept of the state itself. The state is a political form of organization of society in a certain area, a sovereign form of state power, it has a control and subjugation apparatus, the entire population of the country is subject to it. The welfare state is the concept of a political system in which the state plays the main role in protecting and promoting the economic and social well-being of its citizens. The concept of general welfare is based on the principles of equality of opportunity, fair distribution of income and wealth, and state responsibility for those who cannot provide minimum conditions for a decent standard and quality of life. The welfare state as a general term can cover various forms of economic and social organization. Sociologist Thomas Humphrey Marshall defined the welfare state as a unique combination of democracy, welfare, and capitalism. As a rule, in such a model, income and wealth are redistributed through progressive taxation, as a result of which citizens, regardless of their income level, receive medium (often high) public universal education and health services as free services. are provided with, and groups in need of social protection are supported with targeted social assistance programs.

**Main part.** Scientists have paid special attention to the historical paths of development of Germany, Great Britain and other countries as social states. At the same time, the emergence of the modern welfare state was mainly associated with the introduction of the Keynesian model of social capitalism and a socially oriented market and mixed economy, often with the participation of social democratic parties. The concept of social state is used in different ways in the countries of the world. For example, German "Sozialstaat", mainly in Germany, Italy and Russia, "protecting state" (in France), "house of the people" (in Scandinavian countries) and others. At the same time, the social state stands side by side with the concept of the welfare state. The welfare state performs a number of functions: support of the population in need of social protection (homeless,

unemployed, low-income, large families, pensioners, disabled and veterans); labor safety and health of people; improvement of working conditions; reduce social and economic inequalities by redistributing income and wealth; family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood support; financial support of educational and cultural programs; fight against corruption, poverty and unemployment.

The evolution of ideas and the emergence of the welfare state took an important period of human history. Some of their elements can be found in ancient state documents, legal systems and works. According to researchers, the concept of the welfare state can be traced back to various utopian projects known since ancient Greek times. Under the influence of Thomas More's famous book "The most useful and also interesting, truly golden book on the best organization of the state and the new island of Utopia", such projects for the transformation of society became more widespread. Another basis of such views is the social contract theory developed in the 17th and 18th centuries and which shows the need to conclude a social contract for the common good, which implies that citizens reach an agreement on the rules and principles of public relations. One of the most important documents of this theory is Jean-Jacques Rousseau's Treatise on the Social Contract (1762), which states that the people have a legal right to recover their lost freedom by restoring the original social contract, and that freedom and equality must be observed. expressed firm belief in building a state based on German philosopher Kurt Huebner, in his *The Nation: From Oblivion to Rebirth*, highlighted Rousseau's concept and period documents such as the American Bill of Rights and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. At the same time, the foundation of enlightened ideas about the creation of the best social order represents a set of basic ideas of "welfare state policy". A new stage in the development of utopian ideas on changing society is associated with the activities and works of representatives of utopian socialism: Saint-Simon, Fourier, Owen. A milestone is also recognized by the work of the British liberal theorist Jeremy Bentham, who expressed his views in the seminal treatise *The Panopticon, or Institute of Inspection: An Outline of the New Principle*. A panopticon is a form of construction that refers to any type of institution designed to keep any class of citizens under control. In his project of an ideal organization, he proposed the creation of social institutions based on the control of their activities, as well as the embodiment of the principle of "public interest" in order to exercise control over the education and re-education of people. According to the English philosopher Bertrand Russell, Bentham's goal was to justify the creation of "a social system that makes people inherently virtuous." The term "welfare state" was even mentioned in Otto von Bismarck's "Prussian Socialism" in reference to his conservative reforms aimed at increasing state intervention in the economy and introducing social insurance to prevent the growth of a socialist labor movement. applied. At the same time, this concept was used in 1850 with the concept of "state socialism" by Laurence von Stein, who is one of the founders of the scientific theory of the welfare state. He expressed his ideas in this regard in the works "History of the French Social Movement since 1789" and "Management Doctrine and Management Law with a Comparison of French, English and German Literature and Legislation". He included in the list of functions of the state "to ensure absolute equality in the rights of individual personal self-determination for all different social classes through its authority." In 1871, state social insurance against industrial accidents was introduced in Germany, in 1880, financing of medical care, and in 1883, sickness benefits. Social insurance against accidents was also introduced in other countries: Austria-Hungary in 1887 (under Eduard Taaffe), France - in 1898, Norway - in 1894, New Zealand - in 1900, Sweden - in 1901. Health insurance became public in Austria in 1888, in Sweden in 1891, and in Norway in 1909. Also, countries such as Uruguay and Australia have introduced very extensive social protection programs. By this time, the social protection measures introduced by the F. D. Roosevelt government in the early 1930s in connection with the Great Depression in the United States within the framework of the New

Deal had a great resonance. In parallel, more extensive reforms were implemented by the social-democratic parties that came to power in the Scandinavian countries. As prime minister from 1932-1936 and 1936-1946, he implemented a series of reforms that allowed the country's economy to recover after the Great Depression. The coalition led by him is the construction of a "people's house" and fundamental social changes (anti-cyclical and stimulating economic measures of the state, including pensions, subsidies, allowances, payment of universal free medicine, housing for the poor -declared about solving the problems of place). In 1938, a "tripartite" agreement was concluded between the trade unions and the central associations of entrepreneurs, which provided for the strengthening of the role of collective agreements, the payment of unemployment benefits by the trade unions, and progressive taxation of the profitable sectors of the economy. John Maynard Keynes outlined the theoretical foundations of such reforms in his General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money (1936).

British politician Lloyd George played the most important role in approving the concept of the welfare state. He served as the country's prime minister several times and implemented a number of social reforms: the old-age pension law (1908) and the associated progressive taxation system. In 1911, at his request, the "National Insurance Act" was passed, aimed at solving unemployment problems and providing larger relief payments than other countries, especially Bismarck's Germany. George's work in this area was highly appreciated by both the British Society and individual researchers. Thus, according to J. Grigg, he is the "true founder of the welfare state" in England. In Great Britain, Fabian William Beveridge's "Social Insurance and Union Services" speech in Parliament (1942) was an important event, in which the principles of the welfare state were discussed. The term "welfare state" is mainly used as a synonym for the concept of "social state". British society began to talk about the Beveridge model of social protection. In the literature of that time, it was noted that "this document was one of the great steps towards the formation of modern social policy and marked the beginning of the construction of the welfare state and the welfare state in Great Britain." The Beveridge model divides responsibility between the state (basic guarantees of social protection of the entire population with a focus on the cost of living), the employer (employee insurance with their partial participation) and the employee (additional private insurance). includes. Although the Conservative-led wartime coalition government initially rejected Beveridge's proposals, he was forced to reconsider his position before the end of the war. Based on the report, the British government began reforming the social security system in 1944, which was enshrined in the White Paper. Under Cleman Attlee's Labor government, by 1952, legislation was passed on health care, industrial accident insurance programs and pension insurance. In the United States, on January 8, 1964, President L. Johnson, in his first State of the Union address, solemnly announced the launch of the "Relentless War on Poverty in America" as part of the Great Society program. On March 16 of that year, he sent a special message to Congress on the War on Poverty, which led to the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act on August 20.

It includes four types of anti-poverty measures: vocational training and education; community-led action programs; special assistance programs for rural areas and small businesses; Activities of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). This act created the federal Office of Economic Opportunity. In the field of medical care, in 1965, a special Medicaid program for the most needy and Medicare for retirees was introduced. In 1964, a federal program to subsidize part of the food costs of low-income citizens in the form of food stamps was also launched. In addition, federal funding programs to help low-income families rent apartments in private homes in the latter half of the 1960s and to build affordable housing under the Housing and Urban Development Acts of 1965-1968 some expansion measures have been taken.

**Conclusion.** In the countries of the world, the principle of the welfare state has reached the level of an important constitutional principle and is reflected in the legislation. It has shown its effectiveness in building a fair society, increasing human dignity, and improving living conditions, and is serving as a model for today.

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